

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIV, No. 264

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Feb. 9, 1988

Learning from the past:

Miami eyes 'landmark' drug-corruption study

In an effort to help other law enforcement agencies avoid the sort of corruption problems it has suffered over the past two years, the Miami Police Department has approached several law enforcement organizations about undertaking a study of the department's plague of drug-related corruption.

"Basically what Chief Clarence Dickson has in mind is to have a professional, recognized group who is independent and objective come in and take a look at who, what, when, why and how," Deputy Chief Howard Rasmussen told Law Enforcement News.

The report would also yield recommendations, said Rasmussen, to make sure a scandal of this sort "never happens again." He added that other police executives around the

country may find the document helpful in terms of helping them rethink such departmental processes as recruitment, training and selection.

It will also help the citizens of Miami to understand how and why a scandal of such magnitude could happen.

Since 1985, 75 officers have been accused of or suspended or fired for misconduct while on the job. The scandal largely involves corruption tied to the free-flowing cash of South Florida's narcotics trade, but some observers have noted that a massive police recruitment drive during the early 1980's may have allowed individuals unfit for police work to enter the department.

Of the 75 officers who have been

embroiled in the scandal, 17 were implicated in the "River Cops" case, which wound up Feb. 9 with guilty verdicts rendered against the last two defendants on trial.

The officers in that case have been accused of stealing cocaine from drug traffickers for resale purposes. Three of the defendants were also accused of stealing 350 kilograms of cocaine from a boat docked on the Miami River. Prosecutors charged that the three men guarding the contraband jumped overboard and drowned.

The police department said one former officer has been convicted and faces a possible 48 years in prison for conspiracy, cocaine possession and tax evasion. Of the rest, two officers are still fugitives and the others pleaded guilty to a variety of charges.

The trial that ended Feb. 9 nearly became a mistrial when the jury twice reported that it was deadlocked. However, the judge ordered the deliberations to continue, and both former officers were found guilty of multiple counts of racketeering.

Chief Dickson, he said, has been

in contact with the U.S. Department of Justice regarding the corruption study, and that agency has agreed that there needs to be a data base of information on police corruption, particularly as it relates to drugs. The Justice Department, said Rasmussen, has indicated that it is prepared to create a category in the drug enforcement fund dealing with drugs and police corruption.

"A request for proposals from different entities will then be put out and the Justice Department will select the one who will do the study," Rasmussen said.

The Miami Police Department has spoken privately to the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Foundation about undertaking a study. Both expressed interest in the project, said Rasmussen.

The report, he said, could well become a landmark effort that reflects the current state of the problem and what can and should be done about it.

"I haven't done an extensive review of that literature," Rasmussen said, "but when you

are talking about a police officer who can make \$1.5 million in several months ripping off 400 to 500 kilos of cocaine from a boat on the river and selling it, I'm not sure if all of what's available about corruption prevention is up to date."

Rasmussen is hopeful that the document will help cities that he argues are due for the same kind of extensive drug corruption that Miami has been prey to. Miami, historically an entry point for drug trafficking, appealed to Vice President Bush in the early 1980's for Federal assistance. Out of that, Rasmussen said, came the South Florida drug interdiction task force.

"Hundreds of Federal resources came into Miami in 1981-82," said Rasmussen. "With all that Federal effort and the Coast Guard interdiction, we know that importation has been shifted to other cities across the country. What we've experienced in Miami," he said, "may be something that other cities will experience as drug traffickers shift their routes."

NY top cop proposes training cops in avoiding lethal-force situations

In the aftermath of another fatal police shooting, New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward has called for further training of officers in subduing violent people and in "overcoming a mindset" that makes police reluctant to retreat from confrontations.

In December, police shot Alfred Sanders, a black man, 11 times after Sanders allegedly lunged at an officer with a knife. The mother of Sanders' seven-year-old son had called police to her Queens home after Sanders had become distraught at not being allowed to see him.

Although police had followed departmental guidelines with regard to the shooting, Ward remarked that the four officers, who were ringed about 5 feet away from Sanders, were so close that the only option open to them was to shoot him if he attacked.

The officer, he said, is "trying to talk the person into surrendering his weapon, and he gets into the zone of danger."

Ward, however, is withholding judgement on whether the officers who shot Sanders did so in self defense until a departmental investigation is completed. On Feb. 1, a Queens grand jury said it found no basis for indicting the two officers who fired the shots that killed Sanders.

Ward said he did not believe the shooting was a racial incident in any sense other than the fact that Sanders was black and the of-

ficers who shot him were white. Rep. Floyd Flake, who represents southeastern Queens, and Laura Blackburne, counsel to the New York state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have called on Gov. Mario Cuomo to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the shooting.

Ward said he did not believe a special prosecutor was necessary, but would not object if one were appointed.

Assessing the officers' actions in the Sanders incident, Ward said it would have been "prudent" for police to have retreated and waited for help after Sanders had broken windows on the block, uprooted a mailbox and threatened the complainant.

Police, he said, need more training to help them overcome a reluctance to retreat. Ward added that officers are trained under the premise that in New York a person defending himself does not have to retreat.

"We take four pages or so of Police Academy literature to overcome that one sentence," Ward said, noting that in a city as crowded as New York, police must be taught that "you may retreat, not out of any legal requirement to retreat, or out of any fear or anything, but just the caution that you may hurt somebody else."

Continued on Page 7

North Dakota seeks evidence upgrade with new sexual-assault investigation kit

Police agencies throughout North Dakota have begun receiving new evidence collection kits for sexual assaults free of charge from the state Attorney General's office, with officials hoping that the kits will allow evidence to be gathered from a crime scene or victim in a more uniform manner for best forensic results.

It is still too early to gauge the impact of the kits and the accompanying evidence-collection protocols, but Aaron Rash, director of the state's forensic crime laboratory, predicted that the new tools should represent one "whale of an improvement" in the quality of the evidence collected.

"We were getting such a variety of kits in," said Rash, "and now we will be routinely working with the same thing. One of the kinds of kits out in the field was virtually useless," he said. "The only good thing about it was it came in a nice plastic box which could be emptied and used for paper clips or something."

Some of the other kits, said Rash, were useful only if they were used correctly by police, which was not always the case. "One of them had the vaginal

swabs in a sealed plastic tube. If they were dried thoroughly before they were put back in we had good luck with them. If they were put in wet, the proteins and enzymes broke down quite rapidly. We lost what could have been real good evidence."

In addition to poorly made kits or police inefficiency, there was no uniformity in how evidence was gathered. Police would bring in evidence in whatever container was available, including plastic garbage bags, said Anna Frissell, an assistant state's attorney in Burleigh County.

The new kits, developed by the Attorney General's office for law enforcement agencies and hospitals throughout the state, contain a 15-step protocol for the gathering of forensic materials such as blood, fingernail clippings, hair and underwear. It also contains a variety of plastic bags and cardboard boxes for evidence that might have to be kept for several days.

"The blood tube in the new kit is an ACD tube which has an anticoagulant preservative in it," said Rash. "That keeps the blood for a longer period of time. Some of the other kits had a plain tube with nothing in it. That was fine as

long as you could keep it refrigerated and got it to the laboratory promptly."

The new kits grew out of a project done several years ago by the Illinois Attorney General's office. With a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, that agency developed a national prototype, handbook and kit. The 68-page booklet outlines protocol steps in sexual assault cases for law enforcement, the medical profession, the courts and others.

It explores such topics as what constitutes sexual assault, caring for the victim, elderly victims, the role of law enforcement and evidentiary medical examinations. The kit draws directly from the protocol manual in instructing first responders how to collect and document evidence and use proper terminology.

Copies of the protocol list and kit were made available to attorneys general nationwide. "When we saw the kit, we said this is a great step but we think we could go one step further," said Tara Muhlhauser, who is victims' services coordinator for the North Dakota Attorney General's office.

"We basically took prototypes

Continued on Page 12

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Attorney General Joseph I. Lieberman plans to seek legislation making possession of child pornography a crime. Current laws only prohibit bringing kiddy porn into the state.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Local health officials will begin giving drug addicts vials of bleach to clean their hypodermic needles, in an effort to stem the spread of AIDS. The use of bleach-sterilized needles is said to cause no injuries to the drug users, but the effectiveness of the practice in halting AIDS transmission has yet to be established. The Federal Centers for Disease Control said there are more than 1,700 cases of AIDS in the District, ranking the area fifth in the nation.

MARYLAND — Some state troopers apparently failed to meet 1987 goals for drunken-driving arrests, and officials for the troopers' union say it's because the force is overworked and understaffed. Seven troopers who came up short of the arrest goals have been denied the off-duty use of patrol cars.

During the first full year of the state's mandatory seat-belt law, 1,000 people were saved from death or serious injury by using the restraints, according to state police. Almost 60 percent of the state's drivers are said to be complying with the law.

MASSACHUSETTS — The 911 emergency phone system in Springfield broke down for the third time in a month during January. While the telephone company looked into the matter and made repairs, spare police cruisers were sent out to the streets for residents to flag down in an emergency.

NEW YORK — Mayor Ed Koch said last month that the City would hire 1,348 fewer police officers in the next two months than had been anticipated. The Mayor said he was taking the action to show the State Legislature that the City could not handle the additional costs contained in a pension hike now pending before the Legislature.

Bronx District Attorney Paul Gentile last month created a special prosecutorial unit to handle bias-related crimes. Gentile noted, "The increasing number of [bias] complaints in recent months has convinced me that we need a regular, full-time unit to handle these cases."

PENNSYLVANIA — There were fewer homicides in Pittsburgh last year than in 1986, according

to police, although the number of drug-related killings more than doubled. Homicide detectives investigated 35 murders during 1987, down from the 47 cases reported in 1986. By year's end, 30 of the 35 homicides had been solved. Nearly one-third of the total killings — 11 or 12 — were said to be linked to drugs.

Southeast

ALABAMA — A Birmingham judge ruled last month that convicted felons cannot be barred from consideration for law enforcement work. Such restrictions, the judge said, have an adverse impact on blacks.

Birmingham Police Chief Arthur V. Deutch was awarded the Emancipation Award in January. The award is presented annually by the Birmingham Emancipation Association to local residents for their efforts to advance the causes of freedom.

FLORIDA — Gov. Bob Martinez has urged the state legislature to explore alternative methods to ease prison overcrowding, including electronic surveillance and house arrest. The Governor said the state is in need of 2,000 more prison beds.

GEORGIA — Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young is expected to ask the City Council for the largest increase in police strength in more than a decade. The police bureau has been held at its current level of 1,300 officers since the 1970's. Young said he will ask for 30 officers for the Underground Atlanta area and a "substantial" number to be spread throughout the city. He is also asking the Council to approve a 4-percent raise for all city employees, which should raise starting salaries for police to about \$20,800.

Crisp County Sheriff E. Wyatt Forrest and ex-deputy Donnie Gene Walls were indicted last month on drug conspiracy charges after the two were arrested in a sting in which they agreed to protect a plane load of marijuana coming into Cordele Municipal Airport.

NORTH CAROLINA — State troopers may start learning how to use their new 9mm Beretta semi-automatic pistols by March. The State Highway Patrol plans to spend \$454,450 for 1,525 pistols to replace the current Smith & Wesson .357 Magnums, which were recalled by the company.

The Raleigh Police Department should promote two black male officers and two female officers as sergeants, according to a report endorsed by Police Chief

Frederick K. Heineman. The report was commissioned in October after it was discovered that a promotion list issued by the department virtually guaranteed that no blacks or females would be promoted to sergeant within the next two years. Heineman called for the creation of four new sergeant positions through the reclassification of four vacant spots.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Chicago Police Superintendent LeRoy Martin last month announced the completion of Phase I of the department's new Street Narcotics Impact Program. In a one-day series of raids that capped the first phase, tactical police officers served arrest warrants on 107 street drug sellers throughout the city.

Patrick Healy, the executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission for the past eight years, announced last month that he will be stepping down from his post on May 1. Healy, 57, said he would like to pursue a career investigating white-collar crime in private industry. "After eight years you get burned out," he said.

Major crime decreased in Chicago by 6 percent in 1987, the police department announced last month. With the exception of serious assaults, which increased 2 percent, all categories of major crime went down. The biggest decrease was in motor vehicle theft, which dropped 18 percent in 1987.

Four officers from the Ford Heights Police Department were suspended in January after they walked off their shifts during an illegal strike. The officers were protesting low pay, late pay checks and other grievances. All 16 police officers are said to be working two jobs to make ends meet.

INDIANA — Indianapolis Mayor William Hudnut said he will appoint a task force to seek ways of improving race relations. The effort grew out of the death last September of a 16-year-old black teenager, Michael Taylor, who was shot while handcuffed in a police car. Police said Taylor shot himself with a hidden gun, and they later proved it possible.

In December, John Michael Bartram and James Patrick Bartram became the first set of identical twins to graduate together from the state Law Enforcement Academy in Plainfield in at least 15 years. The 26-year-old twins are so alike, said instructors, that the only way to tell them apart is by their haircuts. Officials say it is unlikely that the two will be

assigned to the same area, at least for their first two years on the job.

MICHIGAN — State troopers are working overtime until 120 positions are filled, as part of a compromise to raise the state's speed limit to 65 miles per hour. During the first month of the increased speed limit, troopers on overtime wrote 5,379 tickets.

Plains States

IOWA — One-hundred and nineteen officers who enforce the state's trucking laws will begin carrying handguns as a result of escalating violence from violators.

MISSOURI — A cable television program focusing on race relations will be aired this month by the Jackson County (Kansas City) Commission to counter programming planned by the Missouri Knights, a Ku Klux Klan affiliate.

Black alderman in St. Louis are opposing a bill that would give the state board that oversees the St. Louis Police Department more power to select the police chief. The aldermen say the bill will hurt black representation in the department's top ranks.

NEBRASKA — The Federal Highway Commission will release \$3.8 million in highway funds to the state, after the funds had been withheld due to non-compliance with the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit law. Nebraska filed a certificate in 1986 indicating that 54.6 percent of motorists were speeding, violating the 50 percent compliance requirement. In 1987, the state reported that figure had dropped to 47.8 percent.

WYOMING — Poor economic conditions that led to increased family stress have been cited by a state social worker as contributing to the 33-percent increase in child abuse cases in Rawlins last year, compared to 1986.

Southwest

ARIZONA — 1987 was a banner year for Federal Drug Enforcement Administration agents in the state who confiscated a record volume of drugs within the first 10 months of the year, including 5,368 pounds of cocaine. According to DEA Agent Eugene Castillo, the increase is due in part to the tightening up of a relatively new smuggling route.

COLORADO — A New York man

was arrested at Copper Mountain near Denver for skiing out of marked areas, and Summit County Sheriff Delbert Ewoldt has threatened to arrest others for the same offense. Sixteen skiers have died in Colorado avalanches over the past two years; nine were skiing in off-limits areas.

TEXAS — A crackdown on massage parlors and escort services in Austin has led to 652 arrests for prostitution in the past 18 months.

Gov. Bill Clements says he will investigate complaints by the NAACP and black state troopers, who say that the Texas Rangers discriminate in hiring and promotions. Six of the agency's 440 supervisors are black, according to the state president of the NAACP.

UTAH — Murray Police Chief Calvin Gillen, 62, retired in February after 37 years with the department, 18 of them as chief.



CALIFORNIA — Rafael Caro Quintero and eight others, including three Mexican officials, were charged last month in the 1985 kidnap, torture and slaying of Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena. Quintero and three others are currently in Mexican custody. "The Government will not let the murder of one of its own go unavenged," said U.S. Attorney Robert Bonner.

The Los Angeles City Council has been urged to consider using \$300,000 to hire 150 police officers by June 30 as part of a plan to increase the force by another 250 officers by the end of the 1988-89 fiscal year.

Santa Ana Canine Unit Officer Gayla Smith lost her claim of \$130,000 after she failed to prove that a police dog, Frei, was defective because he bit her. The dog was trained to bite and bark, said Orange County Commissioner Ronald Bauer. "That's what it did. It just bit the wrong person. But is that a defect?"

OREGON — The State Supreme Court ruled last month that police can take blood samples from individuals suspected of having committed an alcohol-related crime without a warrant or the suspect's consent. The ruling arose out of two cases in which drivers were convicted of deaths in traffic accidents.

Hate-crime enforcement in two-front advance

Pinellas County sheriff takes reactive approach with new unit

The Pinellas County, Fla., Sheriff's Department has taken the first steps toward eliminating a problem that has reportedly been plaguing the area for some time — bias-motivated crimes.

The department recently instituted a policy for identifying and classifying hate crimes, and established a Bias Crime Squad to investigate complaints.

Any act, whether threatened or attempted, against a group or individual because of race, religion or ethnicity will be considered a hate crime by the department. This includes verbal or physical threats, assaults, property damage, signs or any other expression of animosity.

"None of us is completely safe from the unthinking and even abusive words that others may direct at us," said Sheriff Gerry Coleman. "But hatred often goes beyond mere name calling and attacks persons and property. That is a crime."

All such incidents will be given priority attention by the department. According to Undersheriff H. Jerome Miron, "This department has a long history of identifying and tracking the extent of these crimes."

Pinellas County, he said, was formerly the site of the national headquarters for the Ku Klux Klan. In addition, it has had its share of trouble from motorcycle gangs who prey on minorities and skinhead youths who espouse neo-Nazi ideals.

While the department has not

seen much bias-related crime over the past year, said Miron, several synagogues were defaced with swastikas not long ago. "We went with a full-court press on that one," he said. "We must have had 25 guys working on finding who did that."

The offenders were eventually caught and prosecuted, he said.

With its new bias policy, the sheriff's department will take a reactive rather than a proactive approach. It has already started collecting data, Miron said, although at this time it is mainly in the form of reports from other jurisdictions throughout the country as well as organizations like the Anti-Defamation League and the National Council of Churches.

"We will track and identify any patterns that we see emerging, track and identify whatever information we can get from other sources," he said. "Whenever a crime of violence, threats or property-related crime occurs that has even the slightest hint of it being related to a motivation that has anything to do with race, color, ethnic origin or religion, we just go after it."

The agency will investigate complaints of anti-gay violence, said Miron, but it is not included in the written policy. "We would of course handle that because there is a county ordinance on sexual harassment and sexual discrimination."

Miron said the investigative

Continued on Page 7

NYPD deploys 6 hand-picked decoy squads to get the drop on bias-motivated offenders

In an effort to nip bias-motivated crimes in the bud, the New York City Police Department has implemented a decoy operation that will identify and arrest perpetrators of hate crimes as well as serve a deterrent role.

The six teams of hand-picked officers have been trained in the history and nature of bias-related offenses by the department's Bias Incident Investigating Unit, said its commanding officer, Insp. Michael Markman.

The operation, he said, serves to reaffirm the agency's commitment to eliminating bias crime in the city. "It's a seven-day a week operation," Markman noted. "We included all seven police boroughs in the city of New York. I had my officers make color-coded maps indicating the [bias-crime] victims in those particular precincts by time, date and crime."

In this way, said Markman, "the decoy operation would know exactly where to be for the most probability of an incident occurring against that particular decoy. If we have a precinct where gays were the victims, we would send them a gay."

The use of the decoy squads to prevent anti-gay violence was not noted in a department press release issued last month to describe the operation's objective. The only forms of bias mentioned by the department were those motivated by racial, religious or ethnic hatred.

Markman chalks the absence up to an oversight, pointing out

that the bias incident unit has been investigating hate-motivated violence against homosexuals for the past few years.

But according to David Wertheimer, executive director of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, the oversight "reflects some continuing difficulty that some of the police department has with addressing the problem of gay-related bias crime."

While it would be wrong, he said, to blame the bias unit for the failure of the department's public information division, the fact that the oversight occurred "indicates that we still have some way to go with the department" in making sure that it is "actively responding to the problem of anti-gay bias crimes across the board."

The officers chosen for the decoy assignment, according to Inspector Markman, are not precinct officers. They come from specialized units such as Narcotics and Street Crime. "They are officers who have

experience," he said. "We wanted officers that would not precipitate a situation but who would just be there as an actual decoy and in fact if something escalated they would move on."

The decoy teams would make the necessary arrest, said Markman, and the bias unit would attend to the followup.

The teams will each consist of one supervisor, one decoy officer and as many as six backup officers. In addition to experienced officers, the department chose officers from a broad array of races, religions and nationalities. Many female officers are involved in the operation as well, said Markman.

The teams come under the supervision of the Street Crime Unit, which will monitor their movements from one location to the next. Specialized surveillance and recording equipment will be used to insure officer safety and preserve details of the crime and arrest situation. The operation, which went into effect in January, will be reviewed and evaluated after 90 days.

Illinois targets drug trade with new weapon: taxation

A new tax stamp that the State of Illinois is requiring of narcotics dealers may find its way not onto illegal wares but into the hooks of stamp collectors, some state officials fear.

The law requires that drug dealers purchase the tax stamps and display either a marijuana leaf with a slash through it or a skull and crossbones. The stamps cost \$5 a gram for marijuana, \$250 a gram for other drugs and \$2,000 each for drugs not sold by weight. However, those prices pale in comparison to the fines imposed for their absence.

Major drug dealers who violate the tax act could be subject to penalties up to four times the amount of the stamp, a \$10,000 fine and three years in prison.

The stamps have been sold in Chicago and Springfield since the law went into effect on Jan. 1. Only those who order the stamps by mail are required to give their names and addresses.

Helen Adorjan, a spokeswoman for the state Department of Revenue, said the most frequent buyers of the stamps would probably be stamp collectors.

The only buyers of the stamps several days after they went on sale last month were two employees of the agency who worked on the legislation.

Backers of the stamps say the tax was designed not to raise money but to add another weapon to the legal arsenal against drug dealers. "An immediate reaction is, 'Why tax something illegal?'" said State Senator David Barkhausen, a Republican. "But as you look at it more closely, it makes more sense." Al Capone, he pointed out, was convicted of tax evasion.

A similar piece of legislation in Minnesota was enacted 18 months ago and has since resulted in the collection of some \$13 million in fines and the sale of 150 stamps.

Federal File

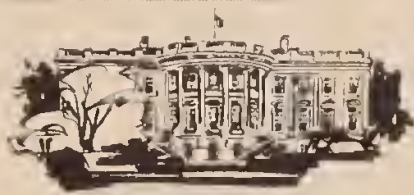
A roundup of criminal justice activities in the Federal Government.

★ State Department

Passengers and cargo from Colombia will undergo increased scrutiny upon arrival in the United States, the State Department announced last month. The action was taken in retaliation for the Colombian Government's release of suspected drug smuggler Jorge Luis Ochoa, who allegedly runs an organization responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States. Ochoa was to have been held in Colombia pending an extradition request by the U.S. Although the Customs Service indicated that only Colombian nationals would be subject to increased inspections, Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said all people arriving from Colombia would be checked.

★ Justice Department

Some 22,000 drug tests will soon be administered to Justice Department support personnel, including janitors and secretaries. According to Richard Willard, head of the department's Civil Division, random testing will be done at the FBI, Marshals' Service, Bureau of Prisons and Drug Enforcement Administration. Said Willard, "It may look like a secretary of a prison is not a sensitive job, 'when you actually look at the job



duties they perform it is quite sensitive."

★ State Department

What looks like a dishwasher and has a better sense of smell than a dog? An explosives detector called the EGIS Mark II. Developed by Thermedics, a biomedical firm in Massachusetts, the device will be installed in all United States embassies next fall. Able to detect minute levels of all common and plastic explosives, the Mark II's 10-pound sampling device "smells" an item for 5 to 30 seconds, trapping its chemical content inside the instrument. When returned to its analyzer, the unit can tell within 15 seconds whether a suspect package contains explosives.

★ Bureau of Justice Statistics

A report issued last month by BJS said that an estimated 95 percent of the men and women in prison throughout the country in 1986 had been convicted of violent crimes or were recidivists. The other five percent were first-time offenders convicted of non-violent crimes such as drug trafficking or burglary. Half of the 13,700 inmates surveyed said they had been under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time they committed their crimes. Forty-three percent said they had been using drugs daily during the month before the offense.

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People and Places

Born to police work

New York City probationary police officer Adam Croom should feel right at home in a squad car — after all, he was born in one.

Croom was delivered on July 3, 1967 by then-Police Officer Robert McLaughlin in the back seat of a patrol car as McLaughlin's partner drove. "For whatever reason, Adam's name stuck with me," he said.

When the 20-year-old officer came before McLaughlin, now a lieutenant, at a field training class last month at the 90th Precinct in Brooklyn, McLaughlin decided to ask the young man where he was born. "Queens General Hospital," said Croom, adding that he had been teased by his mother about being born in a police car.

To Croom's astonishment, McLaughlin replied, "I delivered you." Croom would have been named Robert after his police officer/midwife, but there was already a Robert in the family. Instead, his mother named him Adam in honor of McLaughlin's patrol sector.

McLaughlin, the father of two, had been involved in several other deliveries but remembered Croom's birth because it was the only one he had performed himself. "We so rarely see the outcome of our efforts in this job," he said. "It's nice to see when something works out well."

Painting the town

Whether paintings are indeed art is a question not likely to be raised when the painter in question is Luciano Liggio, the real-life "Godfather" of Corleone, Sicily. But then, the appeal of paintings by a young Adolf Hitler had nothing to do with inherent artistic merit either.

Liggio, who was convicted for the murder of a doctor he considered to be his chief rival for power, now spends his long days at Ucciardone, a prison fortress in Palermo, painting Corleone and its residents.

At a recent exhibition held in a Palermo gallery, 40 out of 55 paintings by Liggio were sold. One buyer, a Palermo art collector

and clothing store owner, paid \$8,500 for a Liggio canvas. A painting of a lemon grove sold for \$1,300.

Liggio has been legally prevented, however, from giving his most recent works to his family. A judge also denied Liggio's request to attend his art show.

"It's a pity that the most beautiful works are in his cell and the prison storerooms," said Salvatore Traina, Liggio's lawyer.

Traina defended Liggio at Italy's biggest Mafia trial, which ended last Dec. 16 after nearly two years. Although Liggio was accused of ordering the murder of a judge, of criminal association and drug trafficking, the jury did not rule in his case, saying he had already been convicted and sentenced to life for previous mob-related crimes.

Don't spike the ball

Baltimore Police Officer Howard Gittings became the O.J. Simpson of police work last month when he caught a five-month-old infant dropped by its mother from the third floor of a burning building.

"Don't ask me how I caught that baby," said Gittings, a 19-year veteran of the police department. "All I could think was 'Lord, don't let me drop that baby.'"

Gittings had just come on duty when a fire was reported a half-block away. When he got there, three officers were already at work trying to seal off the second-floor room where the fire was concentrated and urging residents to flee the rowhouse.

Two women and four children leaned out of a third-floor window, with one woman holding an infant and yelling "Catch my baby!" She then dropped it in Gittings' direction.

All he saw, Gittings said, was "a big white Pamper."

After falling 35 feet, the baby boy slammed into Gittings arms "like you'd lift him out a crib," he said.

Go east, young man

After 4½ years as police chief

Challenges for NY boss of FBI

As the recently-appointed head of the FBI's New York field office, James Fox, an expert in foreign counter-intelligence, is looking forward to pursuing his long-time specialty and other law enforcement challenges. His biggest challenge, however, may be in persuading Congress to approve a 25-percent cost-of-living increase in salary for agents assigned to the flagship office.

The high cost of living in New York City, argues Fox, is driving agents away from the office at a rate of seven per month. "Policemen and sanitation men make more than many of our agents," he said. Although the local cost of living differs sharply from one city to another, FBI agents all make the same salaries — from under \$25,000 a year up to \$72,500.

Fox's predecessor, Thomas J. Sheer, retired last November to take a job in private industry, saying he was "broke" after 25 years with the Bureau.

According to the agency's cost of living index, New York City is rated at almost 50 percent above the national mean. As a result, many New York-

based agents live as far away as Pennsylvania.

Fox, who was assigned to New York in 1984, lives with his wife, Elaine, in Monmouth County, N.J. — a 45-mile commute from Manhattan. His two daughters are currently attending college in California.

Although a cost-of-living increase was killed in a wave of Federal budget cutbacks earlier this year, Fox is hopeful Congress will reconsider the issue. He said the agency had recently designated a personnel officer to work with New York agents in finding affordable housing.

But while the high price of living in New York may get him down, Fox, who was the number-two man under Sheer, says heading the FBI's New York office is a dream come true.

The agency's largest field office, New York is also the only one headed by an assistant director. Fox was officially confirmed on Dec. 23, his 50th birthday.

He intends to follow Sheer's lead in stressing foreign counterintelligence which, in New York City, means keeping

track of some 2,500 "hostile" diplomats. As a mark of the office's success in this area, notes Fox, few professional KGB agents come to New York. When they do, however, they are often more experienced than New York FBI agents, a consequence of the high turnover rate sparked by noncompetitive salaries, explained Fox.

Although confident in the agency's ability to put a dent in organized crime and terrorist activity by such groups as the Jewish Defense League and Omega 7, he was less than enthusiastic about anti-drug efforts.

"The price of drugs keeps dropping which means there's more and more around," said Fox.

A native of Chicago, Fox attended Augustana College in Rock Island, Ill. and law school at the University of Illinois in Urbana. He joined the FBI in 1963. Since then, he has been stationed at field offices in San Francisco, where he became one of five permanent internal inspectors, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles, where he supervised FBI operations for the 1984 Summer Olympics.

in the Rocky Mountain resort of Aspen, Colo. Rich Rianoshek is heading east to New York, where the only "mountains" top out at less than 1,500 feet and are made of concrete, steel and glass.

Rianoshek gave up his police chief's post last month to join the faculty of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Rianoshek called John Jay the "epicenter of criminal justice in the world," and said his affiliation with the college will provide a real opportunity to build on what he's learned as chief of the Aspen Police Department.

Moreover, Rianoshek said, the position at John Jay will allow him to teach and do research on his specialty, police career choices, police stress and small group dynamics.

Rianoshek, 43, has a doctorate in experimental social psychology from Kansas State University and has worked as a therapist at the Federal maximum security prison in Marion, Ill.

Before becoming chief of Aspen in 1984, Rianoshek worked for two years coordinating the law enforcement program at Colorado Mountain College. He began his law enforcement career in Chicago in the early 1970's, where he says he fit a "25-year career into three years."

During his tenure as Aspen's top cop, Rianoshek believes that he helped improve relations between the police, residents and visitors, boosted department

morale and garnered respect for the department from other law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Credit for achieving those things, however, "goes to the people who work there," he said.

Hot Dawgs

Are we talking dynasty? Is it time to say "Break up Metro-Dade"? That's the way it seems in Florida, as the Metro-Dade Public Safety Department's football team last month trounced the team from the Miami Police Department, 29-0, in the fifth annual PIG Bowl.

It was another in a string of victories for the Metro-Dade Deputy Dawgs. The Miami team, known as The Force, has only managed field goals against the Dawgs in the five games the two teams have played. "They play terrible football," said Det. Al Hidalgo-Gato of the Metro-Dade department. "They have never once scored a touchdown."

The PIG Bowl, while not the Super Bowl, drew a sellout crowd at Tamiami Stadium on Jan. 23, generating proceeds of more than \$50,000 from the sale of T-shirts, hats and programs. The profits were donated to local charities.

The PIG Bowl is more than just a game. The halftime show, featuring performances by police

dogs, skydivers, marching bands and SWAT teams, rivaled the entertainment at most professional football games. And having Don Johnson, the star of TV's "Miami Vice," on hand to sign autographs has not hurt attendance either.

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1976

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Publisher

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Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden,
Jonah Triebwasser (columnists).

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Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN 0364-1724.

What They Are Saying

"I think we're trained to death already."

Phil Caruso, president of the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, reacting to the Police Commissioner's plan for increased training in the use of deadly force. (7:5)

Justices continue to tinker with Miranda case

The year 1987 was one of turmoil in our nation's highest court as a result of the unexpected



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

retirement of Associate Justice Lewis Powell. Justice Powell's surprise end-term announcement proved to be the opening salvo in what ultimately became the "Bork/Ginsburg/Kennedy" war between the Reagan Administration and the Democratically-controlled Senate.

As this column went to press, Judge Anthony Kennedy had just won confirmation by the full Senate to assume the ninth seat on the Supreme Court bench. As many had predicted, the judge was confirmed not merely by a wide margin, but by the unanimous vote of 97-0.

Despite the time, effort and passions consumed in the various confirmation hearings, the work of the Court went on during 1987, and in the next two issues of Law Enforcement News we will take a

look back at some of the year's more significant decisions.

Miranda-Mania

As would be expected, the fine-tuning of the 1966 *Miranda* decision by the Rehnquist Court continued throughout 1987. The Justices continued to examine when, and how often, the *Miranda* warnings need be given and in what circumstances they may be waived.

One of the more unusual cases was *Colorado v. Connelly*, (see LEN, Feb. 10, 1987) wherein a murder defendant confessed to a police officer after hearing the "voice of God" tell him either to confess to the killing or to commit suicide. Connelly approached a police officer and blurted out his confession. After hearing the confession, the officer gave Connelly his *Miranda* rights.

In upholding the confession, Chief Justice William Rehnquist ruled that an involuntary confession is only made involuntary through some state action. Here the police took no action to force or trigger a confession from Connelly. Therefore, in the absence of police coercion or compulsion Connelly's confession was admissible.

As Rehnquist wryly concluded,

Connelly's "perception of coercion flowing from the voice of God, however important or significant such a perception may be in other disciplines, is a matter to which the United States Constitution does not speak."

Another interesting *Miranda* case considered how a voluntary oral confession should be treated when a suspect refuses to sign a written one.

A suspect in a sexual assault case was advised of his *Miranda* rights and then stated he would not give the police any written statements but had "no problem" in talking about the attack in question.

After being given his *Miranda* rights a second time, he again stated he would not give a written statement unless his attorney was present, but still had "no problem" talking about the incident. The defendant then gave an oral statement admitting his involvement in the sexual assault.

Writing for the court, Chief Justice Rehnquist again upheld the confession, stating that the fundamental purpose of the *Miranda* decision was to "assure that the individual's right to choose between speech and

silence remains unfettered throughout the interrogation process." Rehnquist noted that since *Miranda* gives the defendant a right to choose between speech and silence, and this defendant chose to speak, "no constitutional objective would be served by suppression in this case" since there was no coercive conduct by the police that would need future correction through suppression of the confession. (*Connecticut v. Barrett*, analyzed in LEN, March 31, 1987.)

In *Colorado v. Spring* (see LEN, April 14, 1987), Justice Powell disappointed a murder defendant by upholding a confession that was freely given after *Miranda* warnings were administered on several occasions.

It was the defendant's contention that the police officers did not properly inform him of the crime of which he was suspected. The defendant thought he was being questioned about a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Firearms Act, when in fact he was being questioned regarding a murder.

As Powell wrote: "Once *Miranda* warnings are given, it is difficult to see how official silence could cause a suspect to misunderstand the nature of this constitutional right — his right to refuse to answer any question which might incriminate him. . . . Indeed, it seems self-evident that one who is told he is free to refuse to answer questions cannot later complain that his answers were compelled."

Another unusual *Miranda* case involved a murder defendant who, after being advised of his rights, refused to make any more statements without having a lawyer present. All questioning then ceased. However, the defendant's wife asked if she could speak to her husband. The police agreed after informing both the defendant and his wife that they could speak together "only if an officer were present in the room to observe and hear what was going on." The police officers also placed a tape recorder in plain sight on the desk to record the conversation between the husband and wife.

During the course of this conversation, the defendant made certain remarks which, while not particularly self-incriminating, were used at trial to rebut his insanity defense.

The defendant maintained that allowing his wife to speak with him in the presence of a police officer was equivalent to an interrogation within the meaning of *Miranda*. This interrogation should have been impermissible since the defendant had invoked his right to counsel.

Justice Powell, however, held that the conversation between husband and wife was no interrogation. "The tape recording of the conversation. . . showed that [the detectives asked the defendant] no questions about the crime or his conduct. Nor is it suggested — or supported by any evidence — that [the] decision to allow [the defendant's] wife to see him was the kind of psychological ploy that properly could be treated as the functional equivalent of interrogation."

Since the court ruled this was not an interrogation, the defendant's statements to his wife could be admitted into evidence to counteract his insanity defense even in the absence of requested legal counsel (*Arizona v. Mauro*, analyzed in LEN, June 30, 1987.)

Then there is the question of who is silenced when *Miranda* speaks of "the right to remain silent"; the defendant or the prosecutor?

In the case of *Miller v. Illinois*, (analyzed in LEN, Dec. 8, 1987), a murder defendant testified on direct examination that he had taken no part in the crime alleged, and offered as an alibi testimony that he was elsewhere doing other things at the time of the killing.

The prosecutor began his cross-examination of the defendant by asking, "Mr. Miller, how old are you?" The answer came back, "23."

The question was then asked, "Why didn't you tell this story about the alibi to anybody when you got arrested?"

Defense counsel immediately objected. The trial judge denied a motion for a mistrial but sustained the objection and instructed

Continued on Page 7

More than just a cop:

I-G cuts to heart of fraud, waste

Richard P. Kusserow is a cop, but that's like saying General Electric makes light bulbs. The statement is true, but woefully in-



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

adequate. Richard Kusserow is Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. His mandate is to root out fraud, waste, abuse and inefficiency in HHS, the giant department that includes some 250 health and human service programs, including Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

His record since taking over a rather somnolent Inspector General's office in 1981 staggers the imagination. In just the last year, his staff of more than 1,200 auditors, investigators, inspectors and program analysts was responsible for \$5.3 billion in fines, savings, restitutions and settlements — roughly 30 times greater than the IG's office recorded before he took over in 1981. The total for the 1981-87 time period is \$21.3 billion. Over the same span, criminal convictions resulting from the work of Kusserow's investigators went from 165 to 1,200 a year — a 700-percent increase.

In recent months, Kusserow pointed out, "We've investigated some of the largest hospital fraud cases and major fraud cases in-

volving computer services or hardware in the Social Security Administration." As befits a former FBI agent, Richard Kusserow is mild-mannered and gentlemanly, but he can be tough. So tough, in fact, that after his office issued a report claiming that hospital profits on Medicare patients in 1985 averaged 15 percent, the Federation of American Health Systems gave him a cap labelling him "meaner than a junkyard dog."

Whenever you see a newspaper headline reading "Firm, Officers Guilty in Medicare Fraud" or

"Social Security Fraud Netted \$123,000, Indictments Say," chances are that Kusserow's investigative team laid the groundwork. Often they will seek help from the FBI or other agencies to tie up the case.

But the Inspector General's office is more than a criminal investigative agency. It also conducts numerous studies aimed at cost-cutting in HHS's \$361-billion budget. In 1987, for example, the IG's office studied the costs of heart bypass operations for Medicare patients. The

Continued on Page 7



Richard Kusserow: "Meaner than a junkyard dog."

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Jersey City chief commits suicide in office

A combination of marital pressures and a work assignment seen as punishment may have provided the lethal trigger in the Feb. 7 suicide of Jersey City, N.J., Police Chief John Fritz.

Fritz, who was described as a quiet, soft-spoken man, entered police headquarters at 6:15 A.M. and locked himself in his third-floor office. Sometime within the next three hours, police officials said, Fritz took out his .38-caliber off-duty revolver and shot himself once in the right temple.

Fritz had told a supervisor who had spoken with him through an intercom that he had come to pick up some papers. When a relative called later and said Fritz had not arrived home as expected, Inspector Robert Sabo and other officers

looked through the transom into the office and then broke down the door.

A five-line note explaining the chief's reasons for committing suicide was scrawled beneath a memorandum that instructed Fritz to take over the supervision of patrol officers on the midnight-to-8 A.M. shift twice a week, police said. Officials declined to reveal the contents of the suicide note.

According to New York Times sources, the 62-year-old police chief saw the assignment as a punishment detail, although Jersey City Mayor Anthony R. Cucci defended the move, saying "there was a need to have the man responsible right there."

Said Cucci: "I can't get into the

man's head. But if he did think he was being punished, that was his case."

The chief had not complained about the assignment to Police Director Walter Adams. Fritz had been working the new shift for about two weeks.

Fritz's personal life had been the focus of some concern. His wife had left him several months before, and although she had returned, sources said, the situation was not good.

The chief had also been moonlighting, first as a security guard in a shopping center and later as a doorman in a luxury apartment building. "Why the chief of police had to work at \$7-an-hour jobs, I don't know," said Mayor Cucci.

As police chief, Fritz earned \$75,000 a year.

The department has been under investigation as well for alleged insensitivity to complaints by the Indian community. Cucci had appointed Patrick V. Murphy, a former New York City Police Commissioner, to look into the

matter.

Although Murphy's investigation is not considered a factor in Fritz's death, sources close to the late chief said family and job pressures had taken a toll. "What are they trying to do," Fritz reportedly asked one officer, "get me to retire?"

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New Dimensions in Transnational Crime.

Edited by Donal E. J. Mac Namara and Philip John Stead. 142 pp. (hbk).

In this work, scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton. 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. Mac Namara. 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

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Driving their point across

Minneapolis police use a front-end loader to ram through the wall of a suspected crack house during a January raid. Three people were arrested inside, and an ounce of crack, thousands of dollars in cash and several weapons were seized. Said police Sgt. Harry Baltzer, "We used the best system we could come up with."

Wide World Photo

NYPD eyes training in avoiding deadly force

Continued from Page 1

Although the NYPD has the strictest standards on deadly force of any police agency in the nation, Ward noted, officers still need more training in the defensive, delaying tactics that Emergency Service Unit officers use.

In addition, the department hopes to obtain more protective, plastic shields for officers and train them in their use. The shields are currently deployed in only one patrol sergeant's car in each of the city's 75 precincts. In the Sanders incident, the sergeant whose car had the shield and other nonlethal weapons arrived on the scene well after Sanders had been killed. ESU officers, who also carry protective shields, arrived minutes after the shooting.

The department does not currently have the money to put the nonlethal devices in all 1,400 patrol cars, and Ward said he did not know how long it might be before the department could obtain the shields. He said the agen-

cy planned to use money confiscated in drug arrests to start buying the equipment. The shields, about 3 to 4 feet high and about 30 inches wide, cost between \$110 and \$125 each — a total of \$175,000 at the most, according to The New York Times.

The department also plans to put a shepherd's crook in one sergeant's car in each precinct. While one officer protected himself with the shield, another could hook the crook around the suspect's leg and pull him down.

Ward's proposal for extra training met with an immediate and heated response from Phil Caruso, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, who said, "I think we're trained to death already."

Caruso said Ward's proposed training that would change officers' minds to make them feel comfortable retreating would only confuse them. "I don't want to see police officers out there with operational inhibitions to the extent where they can't operate safely," Caruso said.

HHS's Richard Kusserow:

Ex-FBI agent on the trail of fraud

Continued from Page 5

IG found that by sending patients to selected hospitals that do lots of heart surgery, the Government could save \$192 million a year. That's because hospitals specializing in heart surgery charged \$13,800 (and got better results), compared with other hospitals that did little heart surgery and charged \$24,588. Also in 1987, Kusserow's office made a computer check of FBI arrest records and found that 1,265 of HHS's own employees — some of whom had access to millions of dollars of Federal assets — had arrest records for a wide variety of crimes, including theft.

Kusserow wasted no time in using the wonders of computers when he became Inspector General at HHS — and raised some hackles in the process. He ordered a computerized comparison of Social Security recipients with a list of Medicare recipients who were known to have died. It turned out that Social Security checks were being issued for 8,000 dead people, and some of the checks were being cashed by cheats. The result was a saving of \$50 million to the taxpayers and more than 500 convictions for fraud. Civil libertarians protested because to find the cheats the computer had to check the files of 30 million Americans.

The office of the Inspector

General is not unique to the Health and Human Services Department. Nineteen other Cabinet-level departments, along with independent agencies like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have IG's, too, but Kusserow's office is by far the biggest. Inspectors General are shielded from politics to a large degree because they are appointed by the President, not by the heads of the departments they oversee, and can be removed only by the President. "We make our reports to the President, the HHS Secretary and Congress," Kusserow said. "I don't need approval of the Secretary or President to issue reports, and I don't have to change anything in the report."

Kusserow was named to the Inspector General's post by President Reagan after having spent 13 years as an FBI agent in Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., West Virginia and Chicago. In his last FBI post, he supervised nine squads of agents who made up the Chicago FBI Organized Crime Program. Before joining the FBI, he had been a Marine Corps captain and an intelligence officer for the CIA. Twice the national president of the Association of Federal Investigators, Kusserow remains active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Washington Township, Westwood, New Jersey 07675.)

Pinellas County deploys flexible response to bias-motivated crimes

Continued from Page 3

unit that would handle bias-related crimes becomes operational when there is a complaint. "We have one of our people in the intelligence unit assigned the task of collecting, collating and analyzing data relating to bias crime. When there is a crime that has a suspicion about bias in it, we'll just assign the number of people needed depending on the crime."

If a synagogue were to be destroyed, said Miron, the department would assign officers from the arson unit, property crime

and one or two intelligence officers. "If a young teenage, black boy wanders in and says 'two white boys beat me up,' then we'll handle that through our Crimes-Against-Persons unit and detail a particular investigator to handle that."

Perpetrators of bias crimes such as arson, said Miron, could find themselves prosecuted on the highest possible misdemeanor or felony charge. "The bias part would also enable us to kick it over to a Federal civil rights violation. We would call in the U.S. Attorney's office," he said.

The Supreme Court in '87: refining the Miranda rules

Continued from Page 5

the jury to ignore the question for the time being. The district attorney did not pursue the issue further, nor did he mention it during his closing argument.

After conviction, the defendant appealed, contending that the prosecutor's question violated his Miranda right to remain silent. Justice Powell, in his final criminal justice opinion before announcing his retirement, ruled that the question was harmless error since defense counsel's objection was sustained, and the court made a quick instruction to the jury to disregard the question. Powell noted that if the district attorney had persisted, or if the court had allowed the question, the result might have been different. "Instead," wrote Powell, "the court explicitly sustained an objection to the only

question that touched upon Miller's post-arrest silence. No further questioning or argument with respect to Miller's silence occurred, and the court specifically addressed the jury that it should disregard any questions to which an objection was sustained."

So in this case, at least, the Miranda warning silenced the prosecutor.

In our next column, we will look at Supreme Court actions in such areas as search and seizure, the death penalty, free speech and victims' rights.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The New York City Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is seeking proposals from management consultants to provide a critical analysis of New York City's arrest-to-arraignment process as it operates today; identification of major factors, in order of magnitude, currently leading to process delays; and recommended solutions to optimize the efficiency of the process given alternate workload levels, resource allocation schemes and system configuration options.

Copies of the RFP can be obtained by writing or calling Bruce Warshawsky, Deputy Assistant Director, New York City Office of Management and Budget, Municipal Building, 1 Centre Street, Room 1106, New York, NY 10007. Telephone No. (212) 669-4148.

A pre-proposal conference will be held on Tuesday, March 1, 1988, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 1203 of the Municipal Building. All interested proposers should attend. Failure to attend may result in elimination from further consideration. All proposals must be received on or before 5:00 p.m. on Friday, April 29, 1988. Late proposals will not be considered.

Sugarmann:

Machine-gun issue shows NRA's true colors

By Josh Sugarmann

For anyone who has ever wondered what reason there could be for the private ownership of machine guns, the National Rifle Association has the answer: target shooting.

Outlining its position on machine guns, the NRA states that "sporting events involving automatic firearms are similar to those events such as silhouette shooting and other target-related endeavors, and deserve the same respect and support." The organization adds that it "will take all necessary steps to educate the public on the sporting uses of automatic firearms." The images these statements conjure up — Olympic machine gun competition and Boy Scouts working feverishly to earn their machine gun merit badge — would be funny if it weren't for a chilling fact: The NRA isn't kidding.

Not quite two years old, the Federal ban on the future sale and production of machine guns for private ownership was a last-minute amendment offered by Representative William J. Hughes (D.-N.J.) to the NRA's McClure/Volkmer handgun decontrol bill. On May 19, 1986, NRA life member Ronald Reagan signed the bill into law, bestowing upon the NRA the unwanted honor of being the first organization to successfully ban a category of firearm in America. The

NRA, painfully aware that a machine gun ban settles once and for all any argument over the "right" to keep and bear arms, is now working to salvage both its reputation and a Second Amendment myth it has clung to for more than 100 years.

Labeling repeal of the machine gun ban a "high priority," the NRA admits that "by banning the sale of newly manufactured automatic firearms, the door has been opened for Congress to ban the sale of any other type of firearm." In addition to new Federal legislation it has offered, the NRA has already challenged the ban in Federal court on constitutional grounds, in a case that was dismissed in October 1986. (A similar attempt to overturn the historic Morton Grove, Ill., ban on handgun sale and possession failed in 1983, when the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a lower Federal court ruling that a handgun ban in no way violates the Second Amendment.)

In its efforts to paint machine guns as being merely misunderstood, the NRA skews the truth while defying logic. The organization proudly claims that there have been no documented instances of criminal misuse involving legally owned machine guns in America. No documented cases, perhaps, but the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and

Firearms (ATF) is aware of two or three instances in which legally owned machine guns were used in criminal acts. ATF estimates the current pool of legally available machine guns to be approximately 180,000.

Prior to the ban, anyone could own a machine gun under Federal law if they: were over 21; filled out an application with picture and fingerprints; submitted to a possible background check; paid a \$200 tax on the weapon, and were willing to wait three to six months. The NRA apparently sees no connection between what they call a "long and tedious" process and the low crime figures they so proudly point to. But organizations like the National Coalition to Ban Handguns are quick to point out that it is precisely because of these strict, restrictive measures that these weapons have such a relatively clean slate. In comparison, handguns — virtually uncontrolled at the Federal level — claim more than 20,000 lives and injure an estimated 200,000 every year.

The McClure/Volkmer machine gun ban has forced the NRA to admit a tenet of faith only hinted at before: that the sanctity of gun ownership is absolute. Stating that "the Second Amendment is not limited by its language to the type of arms which the people have the right to

own," the NRA supports "the right of law-abiding individuals to own any firearms, including automatic firearms." Presumably this includes plastic "hijacker special" handguns, sawed-off shotguns, mortars, bazookas, or any other "self-defense" weapon capable of making a big noise and killing lots of people.

The stakes are high and the NRA knows it. The glorious triumph that was to have been the McClure/Volkmer law has instead turned into a Pandora's box that the organization is struggling to close. Any elected official who thought that a vote for McClure/Volkmer would appease the NRA and end this debate is in for a vicious lesson in the politics of gun control. The goal of the NRA — a manufacturers' trade association posing as a shooting sports foundation — is clear: a highly profitable, free flow of guns in America. Neither the weaponry nor the potential for disaster matter. With their bumpersticker mentality, the NRA has drawn the new battle line: Machine guns don't kill, people do.

Josh Sugarmann is the former communications director of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns. He is currently working on a book on the handgun restriction movement in America.

Lesce:

The NRA suffers from 'truth manipulators'

By Tony Lesce

In recent months and years there have been a number of attacks upon the National Rifle Association, made by media people and other individuals and organizations lobbying for stricter gun laws. Some of these individuals and organizations have even questioned the legitimacy of the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The National Rifle Association, which has been with us since 1871, has gradually evolved in response to a changing situation. Today it is a quasi-political organization opposing those who want to ban the private ownership of firearms.

Unfortunately, the people who want to ban guns don't know much about them, or are purposely distorting the truth for their ends. Truth manipulation and selective alteration of the facts are well-known techniques for influencing public opinion. To understand how gun control proponents take liberties with the facts, consider a few recent case histories.

The "Cop-Killer" Bullet

The KTW cartridge, with its hard, Teflon-coated bullet, was devised in the late 1960's for law enforcement use. The purpose was to offer police officers handgun rounds that would penetrate car bodies and other light barricades that criminals might use. It's important to note that the KTW bullet was invented before soft Kevlar body armor came on the scene. It's equally important to note that the manufacturer has never offered this ammunition on the open market, but rather has voluntarily restricted sales to

police agencies.

Notwithstanding the rantings of Representative Mario Biaggi, no police officer has ever been killed with the "cop-killer" bullet. The use of such bullets against police officers' body armor is a fabrication, and this fact was presented dramatically on NBC-TV several years ago during a demonstration of how this ammunition could penetrate an armored vest. Previously, knowledge of such ammunition had been restricted to a few specialists in firearms, and the wearing of body armor by police officers was not publicized. Now, however, thanks to nationwide television exposure, even a felon who can't read knows that police officers wear body armor. If he doesn't have armor-piercing bullets, he can simply aim for unprotected areas.

"Skyjacker's Pistols" & Plastic Guns

A concerted effort to label the Glock-17 automatic pistol as the "skyjacker's pistol" involved a campaign of letters to editors of newspapers, all alleging that this "non-metallic" pistol would pass through airport weapons detectors and X-ray machines and thus facilitate the hijacking of aircraft. In fact, the Glock-17 has 19 ounces of steel, more than many small handguns, and shows up distinctively on the X-ray.

Handgun Control Inc. now lobbies against the non-existent threat from the "plastic handgun." Handgun Control's current booklet accuses the National Rifle Association of fighting to allow the weapon's production. Who makes this plastic handgun? Where can I buy one?

I'd certainly like to test it and write an article about it. HCI doesn't give the name of the manufacturer, and for a very good reason. This weapon is imaginary.

The people who advocate stricter gun laws are surprisingly ignorant about both guns and laws. They don't admit, or don't know the difference between "Uzi-type" automatic weapons, and semi-automatic firearms. They never mention that silencers, or sound suppressors, are legal in Finland and other European countries, where hunters use them to avoid frightening game. Gun control advocates also never mention that we

already have some 20,000 gun laws in this country. If all of these don't help solve the problem, what good can more laws do?

NRA: The Lobby

Handgun Control Inc. doesn't like the NRA, which it claims is a lobbying organization with three million members and a \$60-million-a-year budget. HCI admits to having only one million members. We can't expect the loser to say nice

Tony Lesce is a firearms expert and a writer on gun-related topics.

Letters

To the editor:

Having read issues of Law Enforcement News over the past two years since accepting my present position, I now wonder if you might assist my research by publishing an extract of this letter.

Although my research focuses principally on police health and stress, I have increasingly become interested in expanding this department's Spouse Training and Orientation Initiatives. As a result of this interest, I have attempted to contact a number of larger departments in the U.S. running excellent spouse training programs. To date, my only response has been from Cmdr. John Ford and Sgt. James Lockard of the Metro-Dade Police Department in Florida. I

would like to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge their assistance and ask that other representatives from various U.S. police departments might be as forthcoming with details of their spouse training or orientation programs, especially any evaluations conducted on such programs.

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to another year of informative reading.

CHRISTINE F. LIDGARD
Senior Constable/Social Research Officer
Queensland Police Department
Legal Section
30 Makerston Street
Brisbane, Australia

In the 18 months that Louis Greenleaf has served as Police Director of Newark, N.J., he has become — out of necessity — an expert on doing more with less. Unlike so many other municipal police agencies around the country, the Newark Police Department has failed to make a major comeback from the debilitating personnel and budget cuts that ravaged many American cities during the 1970's. The net result for the police department and its officers is a continuing need for hard, hard work.

Greenleaf was appointed police director on July 1, 1986, by newly elected Mayor Sharpe James. A lawyer as well as police executive, Greenleaf is a Vietnam veteran and an alumnus of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, who joined the department in 1968. After just nine years on the job, he was chosen to head the Community Response Intensified Special Patrol (CRISP) program, in which he supervised a staff of police officers and citizen volunteers in promoting crime prevention awareness and techniques.

Since the lean years of the 1970's, when the Newark Police Department began its abrupt decline from 1,700 officers to just over 1,100, any efforts to rebuild the agency have been complicated by a strict five-percent cap on municipal growth, which has foiled almost all attempts to regain old, pre-recession staffing levels. Even if the city had the funds to hire an additional 200 officers,

Greenleaf observes, the spending cap would still stand in the way. And as if the cap weren't trouble enough, the department can add only so many officers in a given year due to the required six-month training course for recruits and the limited amount of space in the city's training academy. Once the number of new officers is offset by those who are lost through attrition — about 80 or so a year — it becomes easier to see why Greenleaf has trouble building up any surplus of officers.

Until recently, the police department was forced to answer all calls manually after its antiquated emergency telephone system finally bit the dust in 1986. As a result, some 25,000 calls for service were reportedly unanswered. "All the calls were coming in the same," said Greenleaf. "You had to answer the call before you knew if it was an emergency or not." The new system, he said, will allow dispatchers to determine whether the incoming call is a priority. The hoped-for addition of a computer-aided dispatch center would also enable the department to identify patterns in repeat 911 calls.

As if Newark didn't have enough problems of its own, it has also inherited the problems of neighboring communities — namely, their garbage. With few available landfills left in the crowded state, the fees for garbage collection have gone sky high, said Greenleaf, prompting those who work in the city but live outside it to bring

their trash to work and dump it in Newark. Illegal garbage dumping has become such a problem in the city that Greenleaf has had to specially designate officers to handle it. In addition to the quality-of-life impact that illegal dumping has had on Newark, it has also forced Greenleaf to dig into resources the department just can't afford to miss.

Running a municipal police agency with diminished resources is no picnic when priorities are dictated by outside forces — whether inconsiderate suburbanites who tote their trash to Newark or, in the case of drug enforcement, by a state Attorney General who has directed all local police departments to devote 10 percent of their resources to anti-drug efforts. Greenleaf has no problem with the Attorney General's desire to turn up the heat on the drug trade, but he would much rather have had the state ask him, "What can we do for you," than be told "Here's what you can spend your money on to help us."

Through all the trials and tribulations of police administration in Newark, however, Greenleaf remains stoical, noting that Newark's problems are no different from those in other cities — they just seem more concentrated. "I think if you run the Newark Police Department you can probably run any major police agency in the country," the police director notes. "There's no doubt in my mind about that."

"The community here is a tough no-nonsense group, and they'll bring you to task on things. You're constantly in the fire. You've just got to be able to deal with it."

Louis Greenleaf

Police Director of Newark, N.J.

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Back in the 70's, the strength of the Newark Police Department was nearly 1,700 sworn officers, compared to the 1,100 or so currently in the department. Given that Newark is a "come-back" city of sorts, with residential and commercial development on the increase, how do you manage to police a growing city with such limited resources?

GREENLEAF: It's a challenge to be able to administer a department with limited resources. And with the city making a resurgence we've cut back in some areas and we've done some things differently, targeting some things that have been problems and trying to impact on the situation by going after some of the more major problems in the city as they relate to police — the issue of drugs, juvenile auto theft, those are probably the two biggest issues facing all urban communities, not just Newark.

LEN: What are you doing specifically in either of those two areas you mentioned?

GREENLEAF: Well, one thing that we in policing are

charged with as it relates to car theft is to do what we can do to prevent auto thefts, and to apprehend those who commit these thefts. We've done what we can in that area, making numerous arrests, mainly of juveniles, and we're doing a lot of prevention. Next month we're going to do a major auto theft prevention program in the city, to really get the word out to the community, telling them some things they're going to have to do to prevent these auto thieves from stealing their cars. We can't watch every car, but I think there's a lot that the community can do, and it's up to us to tell them what they can do to prevent that.

LEN: How are you planning to let the community know all this?

GREENLEAF: Through newspapers and other publications, through training for block watch associations. We'll do what we can to make sure we get the message out as best we can regarding auto theft.

LEN: Many of the police agencies that suffered personnel and budget cuts in the 1970's have since bounced back vigorously. Why is Newark still hampered by pre-recession staffing levels in the police department?

GREENLEAF: It's hard; you just can't just bounce back quickly even if you had all the funds. New Jersey is a unique sort of state in that we have a five-percent cap on all municipal growth, so you can't grow more than five percent in the whole municipal government, and that creates a problem. Even if you had the money to hire 200 additional officers, you've got to deal with the issue of the cap, and that's a serious impediment. Even if the city is booming and we get lots more tax revenue, we probably still wouldn't be able to meet a lot of that because of the cap restrictions. That's something we've got to look at, in terms of how to get around that. I made a suggestion to get the cap statutes amended to exempt public safety. Public safety is critical to the state, and if the city has excess funds it ought to be allowed to boost public safety for the good of the whole community, without having to face that cap problem. There were good intentions when the cap was enacted, but I think that with public safety we're going to have to look beyond the cap, to lift public safety from it.

LEN: Are you able to recruit new officers at a rate that keeps up with attrition levels?

GREENLEAF: We're trying to. We're doing a major

Continued on Page 10



“By the time I got this job, the average age [of officers] was 46, 47 years old. The average age of a department, in order to be really effective, should be in the late 20’s.”

Continued from Page 9

recruitment right now. We have a Civil Service system in New Jersey whereby you can only hire police officers from a state Civil Service list, and they have an exam every three years. So they're now giving an exam, and we're doing a major recruitment drive to get people on this next list. And this exam is only going to be for Newark residents.

LEN: Are you comfortable with the idea of a residency requirement?

GREENLEAF: Well, you've got to be a Newark resident to take the exam, but after you come on the department you can basically move wherever you want to.

Slow gains

LEN: What do you find to be the greatest difficulties when it comes to rebuilding a department?

GREENLEAF: Well, as you stated before, there's the problem with attrition rates, where you lose so many officers per year. You've got to replace those officers and then try to get additional officers, and that's tough because there's a state requirement that officers receive almost six months of training before they can even go on the street. So you're talking about two classes a year, and our police academy can only hold so many. Even if I did something extraordinary, like running two classes simultaneously, one during the day and one at night, the most I could get is four classes in a year. And our capacity is about 40, so you can get at most 160 a year through the academy. If we lose about 80 a year, our net gain is only about 80. Maybe next year, if you again go to these extraordinary lengths, we'll only net another 80. It's difficult, and it takes time to build up, providing that you have the funds and the resources available.

LEN: Given the current recruiting efforts and the current attrition rate, is the department experiencing anything in the way of an age gap among officers?

GREENLEAF: Well, as you may know from the history of Newark, there were the big layoffs in '78 and '79, when 200 officers were laid off at once, and there wasn't much hiring done after that. I don't think we hired any officers for three or four years after that big layoff. So not only did we lose 200 at one time, we lost officers every year for four years through attrition before we started hiring again. By the time I got this job, the average age was 46, 47 years old. We've since reduced that average age through the young officers we're hiring now, but I think the average age of a department, in order to be really effective, should be somewhere in the late 20's. That's what we're shooting for in bringing our average age down.

LEN: Can an age gap like that also show up as in gaps in ranks, where you have a serious shortage at the supervisory levels?

GREENLEAF: Yes. We're short of supervisory personnel; that's all a part of the losses we've sustained.

LEN: What's the secret to effectively providing law enforcement services in a city that seems to be wracked

with continuing deprivation?

GREENLEAF: It's called hard work. It's called doing more with less, meaning that we require our officers not just to do one thing or serve one function. I have an officer who people think is here just to drive me around. That's not so; he has other duties in addition to that. A lot of our officers are doing more than one chore.

LEN: If necessity is the mother of invention, has the existence of sharp budgetary and manpower constraints led to any special creativity or innovation in the department?

GREENLEAF: I think this is one of the most innovative departments in the country, based on our having to do it all with less. We've had to become innovative, we've had to make hard, tough decisions. We have to cut here or there to get the basic job done, but we've taken a lot of innovative approaches to solving some of our problems.

LEN: For instance?

GREENLEAF: Well, prior to the major layoffs we had, we had people assigned to each precinct who dealt strictly with prostitution or vice within that precinct area. When we cut that out we had to farm it out to another unit to handle that, and that means that our tactical force is not only doing tactical patrols, they're also doing vice and prostitution enforcement. Another thing we've done is to rely more on other agencies to assist us in some things, especially the drug area, through a task force with the DEA, through a task force with the Essex County prosecutor and the sheriff's department, and together we're all impacting on the local narcotics problems. That's another way that you get needed assistance, by forming these task forces to give you a hand with some of your problems.

LEN: Have the task forces really helped you?

GREENLEAF: They've enabled us to attack the drug problem, despite the major cutbacks in drug enforcement officers that we've had.

LEN: A former Newark police director, Hubert Williams, once referred to policing in this city as "the heat of the fire." How do you view the situation?

GREENLEAF: Well, it is. I understand what he meant by that, and you don't really know it until you're here. I think if you run the Newark Police Department you can probably run any major police agency in the country.

“We're honest here, and we're not going to try to hide the facts from our community. We knew we had problems, and we didn't try to hide them.”

There's no doubt in my mind about that. We have the same problems here as anywhere else, but in a more concentrated fashion. And the community here is a tough, no-nonsense group, and they'll bring you to task on things. You're constantly in the fire, and there's always something going on. You've just got to be able to deal with it.

Number, please.

LEN: A few months ago, a New Jersey newspaper reported that there were about 25,000 unanswered calls for service. And, of course, many departments across the country are having problems with 911 of one sort or another. What's happening in Newark in that respect?

GREENLEAF: We know we've had some problems with the telephone system. To give you an example, our telephone system is so old and antiquated that we were losing calls, so just last month we installed a new telephone system. It's going to enable us to do so many more things. It's going to be used as a management tool so that we'll be able to determine if a call is a 911 call before we even pick up the phone, and determine if it's a priority. Prior to this new system, we couldn't tell. All the calls were coming in the same, and you had to answer the call before you knew if it was an emergency or not. That made for a problem. Hopefully we've got that straightened out, and we're looking now to having a new computer-aided dispatch center. Our old system broke down, was unrepairable, and it's been out for over two

years now. We've done everything manually. It's been a struggle. But the Mayor has been really good to us, trying to help us get back into the 20th century, and we're going to be ready to move into the 21st century by making these major improvements.

LEN: When you make improvements like this, are you still restricted by the five percent growth cap you mentioned?

GREENLEAF: No. We were paying for telephone service anyway, still paying the monthly bills. So it's not really that major an expense. But it's something that we needed to do and should've been done. I had a telephone room in my communications center that had wires and everything all over the place. The new system is in a box this big [spreads hand about four feet apart], so that goes to show you how far technology has advanced since the old system was built.

LEN: So was that newspaper report wrong in citing all those unanswered calls?

GREENLEAF: No. I made that information public. It's not that they did an investigation and uncovered that. In my annual report I put that information out. We're honest here, and we're not going to try to hide the facts from our community. We knew we had some problems, and we didn't try to hide them. But if you ask that question of any major department in the country, you will not see that publicized in any of their publications. They will not tell you that, and you will never be able to find that information out in any other department in the country — and I would say that a lot of them have much more problems than us, just by the nature of the job.

LEN: If relations with the community are solid, it would seem that providing that type of information can help you in the long run.

GREENLEAF: Well, the whole point is that most citizens really don't know the workings of a police department, and I've seen in the past where most departments don't give them the facts they should give them so they really understand things. You always want to look good, but I believe that you've got to be honest first. I mean, suppose somebody went in and did an investigation and found out we were hiding this information from the public. Then that makes you look even worse. So like I say, if you check with any major department on this issue, it's a problem. I would think we're doing well in that area, even though in '86 we had something like 17,000 unanswered calls. But I know for years before that the number of unanswered calls was

more than double that. We reduced it in '86 and cut it down some more in '87, and we're still working on reducing it even more. But the nature of policing is that you never know how many calls you're going to get in a given period of time. It's hard to estimate that. You can come in one day and not get many calls, and then you come in the next day and get hundreds and hundreds of calls. It's unpredictable.

Another thing important about unanswered calls is that these were the lowest priority calls, and that's something that the public has to understand. Even though we should answer all those calls, the ones that we had problems responding to were the very lowest priority, like kids playing in the street, or the proverbial cat-in-the-tree calls. No major crimes were occurring that we failed to respond to.

There's a problem too with false alarms in the city. It costs us over a million dollars a year to respond to false burglar alarm calls. An official from one of the alarm companies came to a meeting with us and said "We know there's a 98 percent false alarm rate." We have to respond to all those false alarms because we never know when it's a real one. I did an analysis of a one-week period, and we had 769 alarms in that one week. You know how many were good alarms? Eleven. So I'm tying up officers an average of 25 or 30 minutes for each alarm, just to check the buildings and so forth. That time they're spending there could be spent in handling a lot of these low-priority calls that we have problems getting to sometimes. But in one week my officers were spending

LEN interview: Newark's Louis Greenleaf

375 hours on false alarm calls. So we got an ordinance together and we're going to deal with that issue and penalize the alarm companies and alarm users for these false alarms. It's an industry-wide problem. We want to make every user of an alarm system get a permit from the city, for a nominal fee. Then once we get our new computer system together, it will be easily readable through the computer. Right now we have to track these calls by hand. People are going to get notices every time they have a false alarm, and when they get to the third one we're going to penalize them. We're not going to say that if you have three false alarms in a year we're not going to respond. We'll do it through fines, and if it really gets too bad — like we have some alarms that go off every day — and if the problems don't get corrected, the penalties could go as high as a \$1,000 fine and 90 days in jail. That's the direction we're moving in.

LEN: Some departments have used an enhanced 911 system to analyze repeat calls for service, and they're finding in some cases that most calls for service come from a very small minority of businesses or residences, and that targeted programs can be developed to deal with problem callers. Once your own computer-driven 911 system is in full gear, could you envision tackling some of these response-analysis efforts yourself?

GREENLEAF: Absolutely. Enhanced 911 is not really readily available here in New Jersey yet, but it's something that New Jersey Bell is working on. They have the technology but it's not in place as of yet. Once we can do computer-aided dispatching, we're going to analyze our 911 calls to see if we can spot certain patterns or problems in one area, so we can say, "Wait a minute. We're getting so many 911 calls from this building, so let's go on in and do something about it." It tells us where a lot of our problems are so we can get in there and reduce them, or get some other social agencies in there to impact on that area. It will be a great management tool once it's in place, one that we don't have now.

Other agencies' crime

LEN: Despite any problems there may be in the department with recruiting, manpower levels, 911, etc., the last Uniform Crime Reports available, from January through June of 1987, indicated that crime in Newark was down by almost 4 percent. What can you attribute the decline to?

GREENLEAF: Well, I did an analysis back in October that showed violent crimes were down 14 percent at that time. I can't wait until we get the figures to do this for the whole year. But there are other things that impact on my statistics, like a lot of other agencies that report in under the heading of Newark. The Port Authority, for example. We don't police their facilities in this city, yet their statistics are counted toward my own statistics, and I have no control and no impact on them. But they have an impact on me, so I have to wait until those figures come in and then say those figures shouldn't be laid on me. Next time I do an analysis I'm going to cut the Port Authority's figures out. I'm going to say that I don't want to know nothing about the stuff from the Port Authority. I don't have the responsibility there, so if you want to put their statistics with mine, fine, but I'm not going to count 'em as mine. I'm going to do something new this year to show that our situation is not as bad as it seems. We also have all these college campuses here, which take up huge chunks of land and have their own police departments, and I get their crimes counted in with my statistics too.

LEN: With agencies like the Port Authority Police, the Essex County Sheriff's Office and the various university police departments in Newark, what kind of relationships do you have with them?

GREENLEAF: I have excellent working relations with all those agencies. Since I've been here I've had no problems working with the heads of those agencies at all. None whatsoever.

Dumping problems on the police

LEN: The head of the Port Authority Police says he faces a tremendous problem in dealing with homeless people who congregate in train terminals, bus depots and other transportation facilities. Is there any way

your respective agencies can work together to tackle a problem like this?

GREENLEAF: Oh yeah. Most of the problems Henry [DeGeneste] has with the bus terminal, that's a major problem for him, and we have our own problem with homeless within the city of Newark that we have to deal with, and that problem of dealing with the homeless population puts a strain on us. But that's one thing that's part of this society — every time there's a major problem or something, the police have got to handle it. If it's a homeless problem, we're involved. If there's major social problems, the police get the call to resolve it. Most agencies are just 9 to 5, Monday to Friday, and these problems happen after 5 or on the weekends, so the police have to take the brunt and have to have the resources to deal with all these social problems that abound. For example, we're having major problems in Newark with illegal dumping, because of the garbage crisis in the state of New Jersey. It's a major, major crisis in the state, and I don't know how they're going to deal with it. We're a small state, and we don't have enough room for landfills anymore. We just can't do it. So now we've got all these people illegally dumping garbage within the city. A lot of residential people normally have to pay for their garbage collection, and their fees have skyrocketed, so now a lot of people who work in

"I understand the problems of the correctional institutions and the courts, but why should we suffer because they have a problem."

Newark pack their trash in plastic bags, they come to work and at the end of the day they dump the garbage when they leave work. So I have to do something to impact on illegal dumping, by specifically designating people to deal with this issue.

LEN: Aren't you currently involved in a task force effort with the Essex County Sheriff's Office to combat illegal dumping?

GREENLEAF: What we've been doing with the sheriff's department is staking out areas throughout the city where there's a lot of illegal dumping on, and catching a lot of the dumpers in the act, and making arrests. We didn't make arrests for a couple years, but now it's a major thing for us. And again, it impacts on my resources by forcing me to do something that we weren't doing a couple of years, and now we have to do it on a regular basis.

LEN: If crime rates are in fact going down in Newark despite diminished resources, does that create a kind of political Catch-22, whereby people say "Why does Greenleaf need more people, more technology or more money if crime is already going down?"

GREENLEAF: We want to be prepared for the future. Nobody's been able to determine why the crime rate goes down, since so many things impact on it. It's hard to measure just by having increased patrols or something. I think our rates have gone down for several reasons: the hard work of the officers, the strong support of the community, strong support from the administration, strong support from other agencies — that's the heart of it. It's something that you've got to look at very carefully, and as you say it can be a Catch-22. Of course the Mayor wants crime to go down even lower. If I had 200 more officers tomorrow, I think we could do even better. There's no doubt in my mind. I tell everybody that we're doing more with less, when what we have to do has dramatically increased. Calls for service have dramatically increased over the years, and we've got less people to send out to those calls. There are still problems, but I think we're holding our own.

LEN: The kind of problems that draw scrutiny and criticism from local media?

GREENLEAF: Well, just to give you an example, we have kids that we know may be stealing one car, maybe two cars a day. That's 600 cars a year. If we take that kid out of circulation, you save 600 thefts a year from this

one youngster, and of course he's impacting on other youngsters. Let me just tell you one of the horror stories we've faced here with that. You're not going to believe this. About a month or so ago, on a school night at 4 o'clock in the morning, three 15-year-olds and one 14-year-old stole a car around the corner from my house. They went to the other side of town and stole another car. They were trying to steal yet another car on another side of town when two of my officers rode up on 'em and caught 'em. So they got 'em with two cars, they took 'em in to the precinct to do paperwork — and there's a lot of paperwork involved when you have four arrests and two stolen cars. They finished that, but they couldn't get the parents to come for them. The way we're set up in New Jersey is you have to call the county youth house and the intake officer there will make a determination of whether or not that juvenile comes into the institution or is released to his parents. But there's no parents, the youth house has no room to take him in, so these kids signed themselves out. They're let go from the precinct, and 39 minutes later two other officers catch 'em trying to steal another car. But you see, there is no penalty for these juveniles stealing these cars, and we're going to have to face that. We're going to have to deal with that issue. I understand the problems of the correctional institutions and the courts, that they don't have the room or they can't prosecute all these cases. I understand all

that, but why should we suffer because they have a problem. Our problem is to arrest 'em and identify 'em, and say "Here they are." It's somebody else's problem to deal with them. And it's just so overwhelming that they can't deal with it. It's not just Newark; it's all over the state and all over the country.

LEN: What can you, as a police executive, do to have an impact on the operations and efficiency of the courts?

GREENLEAF: I understand their problems, I really do, but it shouldn't be something that we should have to suffer with because they can't get their act together. They're going to have to understand and realize themselves that if they can't prosecute juveniles or can't deal with something else, then they ought to let us know. They ought to publicly say, "We can't do it. We've got a problem." They shouldn't go on and say that we're the problem, and that they can do their jobs. I'm not advocating that we should be putting all these kids away or locking 'em up; that's not the answer either. But we can't just close our eyes to it and say it doesn't exist. It does exist, and it's major. Auto theft in New Jersey has just skyrocketed through the ceiling. And chances are if you call any major department in this country, they'll tell you the same thing, that auto thefts by juveniles have gone way up.

I think many of your insurance companies are simply taking the losses and then passing the costs on to the customers in the form of insurance rates. They're not trying to really do something for themselves to reduce the problem, and that's what has to happen. The insurance industry itself has got to say, "Wait a minute. We can't keep passing these costs on to the public." The rates are so bad now, and they're going to get to the point where I won't be able to afford car insurance, and you won't — nobody will at the rate we're going. The insurance industry as a whole is going to have to come to grips with it, maybe spend some money and do some new, innovative things to get a grip on this problem. Maybe they should get together with auto makers so that every new car sold has anti-theft devices on it as part of the package, just like every car has to have seat belts. It's just one thing you can do to reduce theft. It's cheaper to put anti-theft devices on every car than it is to pay for all these stolen cars. Much cheaper.

State wishes, local resources

LEN: The New Jersey Attorney General has come out with a rather sweeping drug enforcement program, which to an extent can dictate policy and resource

Continued on Page 12

Students' coke use drops

The use of marijuana and hashish by high school students has been decreasing steadily since 1978, but last month a study showed the first decrease in cocaine use by young adults in 13 years.

The study, conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, surveyed some 16,000 seniors in about 130 public and private high schools nationwide. It found a decrease of nearly one-third — from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987 — in the proportion of students who said they were current users of the cocaine. The percentage of seniors who had used the drug at least once in the previous year dropped from 12.7 percent to 10.3 percent.

Dr. Otis R. Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services, said credit for the decrease should be given to the anti-drug "Just Say No" campaign. The highly publicized deaths of two major sports figures — Len Bias, a University of Maryland basketball star, and Don Rogers, a professional football player — have also helped increase teenagers' awareness of the risk of cocaine use.

"It is indeed a shame that the deaths of many talented young people took place before the danger of cocaine use was widely believed by our youth," said

Bowen.

But while the reports findings have been hailed as good news, experts warn against complacency. "We have come only part way down a very high mountain," said Dr. Lloyd D. Johnston, director of the Federally-funded project.

Johnston said that although teenagers seem to be shying away from cocaine and related drugs, it still remains a severe problem.

The annual study by the University of Michigan concluded that 57 percent of last year's high school seniors had tried an illicit drug at least once and that one-third had tried a drug other than marijuana at least once in their lives. Forty-two percent reported some drug use during the past year, the lowest reported figure since surveys began in 1975.

There has been no discernable drop in the use of crack, however, according to Federal health officials. The cheap, potent, smokable form of cocaine is used mainly in urban areas and by high school dropouts.

Dropouts, said Johnston, tend to be black and Hispanic males from the inner city. "Crack also tends to be used by experienced users who have tried marijuana, cocaine and other drugs before, which includes these same groups."

Preliminary findings show that among high school seniors, 5.6 percent reported having tried crack at some time while 4 percent said they had used it during 1987. "Thankfully, it appears that we may have avoided the explosion in the use of crack which many of us feared," Bowen said.

Marijuana use is currently at its lowest point in 13 years as well. Daily use has dropped from 10.7 percent in 1978 to 3.3 percent last year, according to the study. The percentage of students who said they used marijuana at least once in the past 12 months dropped from 39 percent in 1986 to 36 percent last year.

Johnston said there is still widespread use of alcohol and cigarettes by students. "Cigarette smoking, the substance-using behavior that will take the lives of more of these young people than all of the others combined, has not dropped among high school seniors since 1984," he said.

According to the study, almost 92 percent of those surveyed said they had experience with alcohol. Sixty-six percent had used it within thirty days of the survey. Five percent were daily drinkers and about 37.5 percent reported at least one bout of heavy drinking within the previous two weeks.

LEN interview: Louis Greenleaf

Continued from Page 11

allocation priorities for local police agencies. Have you had to readjust your drug enforcement efforts to comply with the mandates of this state program?

GREENLEAF: To a degree we're going to have to do that, but there's some problems with it, some bugs that are going to have to be worked out. I would suggest that they bring all of us who impact on the problem together — the police chiefs of the major urban areas — and sit down with us and say, "This is what we want to do, give us your ideas on this. Is there something we can do at the state level to make it even easier for you?" That's something that needs to be addressed by the state. Take for instance the whole issue of forfeiture, which is a major part of the program. What I said was if you're going to be tough on those who use drugs, then maybe you ought to be tough on 'em from the beginning. I've got cars that we seized a year and a half ago, but it hasn't gone through the courts to give us title to them. Funds get tied up for long periods of time. I would've hoped that the law would be written so that we could use those confiscated funds immediately. If that person we arrested wins their case in court, then let 'em sue us to get their money back, or their car or whatever. But let us hit 'em and take it right away.

"If we're going to be serious about drug enforcement, then the state or Federal Government is going to have to bite the bullet."

then make 'em fight to get it back. There might be some constitutional problems, but I don't think so. We take it, and if we're wrong we pay 'em back with interest or whatever. But put the onus on them, the drug dealers, to do that. And I think you'd find that it would be a different story.

LEN: Our sense of the state program is that here's the package and you folks at the local level are going to have to live with it. . .

GREENLEAF: Well, there's some problems that we're going to have to work out, like this whole thing about using 10 percent of your resources for drug enforcement. For me to use 10 percent of my department, I would have to put another 90 officers into narcotics enforcement. I don't have 'em. We're going to have to talk about that some more and maybe work around that. Since I have the largest department in the state, I have to come up with the most additional resources. We're doing an adequate job with all the task forces we have and such, but to say you've got to put X amount more people in there can be a real strain on large departments. Where are you going to get 'em from? If they said they were going to fund those additional personnel, that's another thing. But if we're going to be serious about drug enforcement, then somebody at the state or Federal Government is going to have to bite the bullet and say, "This is what we want and we're going to fund what we want." Don't tell the municipalities, "This is what we want, and you've got to do it and you've got to fund it."

Don't get me wrong, though. The Attorney General is trying to deal with that issue, and he's trying to do what he thinks is best to resolve the drug issue statewide. I understand that and I'm totally supportive of him taking the lead in doing that. But I am saying that we've got to talk more to close up the loopholes and hear what those of us who are faced with the problem on a regular basis think about it. We can advise him of ways he can assist us. If they did a strict enforcement policy where, say, those folks you lock up are going to do some time, that would impact on this a lot. But then you're faced with no jail space or not enough courts. If you simply say to someone at my level that you've got to put more officers on it, what does that mean? It means more arrests. If I put 90 more officers in the fight against drugs, you're going to have four times more drug arrests. Where are we going to put 'em? How are we going to prosecute 'em? Those questions have to be answered.

LEN: You've been the Police Director for about a year and a half now. What changes in the department can you point to?

GREENLEAF: We've made a lot of changes. We've tried some things to improve the morale of our officers, we've changed the tours of duty to make them more equitable for more people. We've gotten the city administration to give more resources to the Police Department, so that even though we're in some tough financial times, we've been doing some hiring. We're getting some of the technical equipment that we need. There's not too much in the way of particular changes in the past several years because of the lack of resources. You simply have to do everything that you can do, make all the changes you can to impact on particular problems.

New sex-assault kits in N.D.

Continued from Page 1

that were developed by Martha Goddard, who worked with the Illinois Attorney General's office on the project, and we revised and standardized them," she said.

So far, kits and evidence protocols have been distributed to 500 law enforcement agencies and 200 medical facilities. Police will receive ongoing training that will be included in their normal continuing education.

The protocol is designed, said Frissell, the assistant state's at-

torney, to promote a multidisciplinary response to sexual assaults. "Law enforcement is just one part of a team that includes medical and support personnel," she said.

Many of the kits, Frissell noted, will be going to Native American reservations located throughout the state, where responding to sexual assault have been an especially nagging problem. "We're hoping this will be a real tool. Their medical facilities are often not as well equipped to han-

dle the range of problems that can arise. The protocol directs law enforcement, medical and support personnel attention to the fact that victims have a wide range of problems aside from the physical or emotional from the assault."

In a prepared statement, Attorney General Nicholas Spaeth pointed out that the materials are designed to be "sensitive to the cultural background of the victim." In addition, he noted, the kit can be used regardless of the gender of the victim.

Lesce:

NRA: effective people's lobby

Continued from Page 8

things about the winner. It's unfortunate, because HCI and the NRA do have some ends in common, such as mandatory jail sentences for those who commit crimes with firearms.

Lobbying is a legitimate political activity. There are many lobbyists in Washington, not all of whom are as above board as the NRA.

The NRA is a grass-roots organization composed of people who defy stereotyping. We earn our livings in ways similar to those of other people, i.e., in a variety of occupations, and many of us make contributions to the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action. We promote firearma

safety. If we didn't, the NRA would have few members left.

Like other people, we have arguments with our wives. We don't, however, settle them with gunfire. And unlike New York Gov. Mario Cuomo's stereotyped description, we're not all beer drinkers. We're not predisposed to crime and violence. If the prisons contained a disproportionate number of NRA members, Handgun Control Inc. would be using this in its propaganda against the NRA.

The NRA is not the only firearms owners' organization in this country concerned with gun rights. There are several others, all smaller than the NRA, but all oriented toward the common

cause.

Effective Representation

Those opposed to the NRA characterize it as "mean," and "unforgiving," among a number of other uncomplimentary terms. Actually the best term to describe the NRA is "effective." Its membership is larger than those of HCI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Its finances are strong, unlike those of the IACP, which has had recent problems outside the scope of this article.

If the NRA were weak and ineffective, it would certainly be ignored. The near-hysteria of the attacks on the NRA is a solid testimony to the organization's effectiveness.

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Seven marginal Mafiosi & the Lufthansa heist

The Heist.

By Ernest Volkman and John Cummings.
New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1988.
284 pp.

By Hugh J. B. Cassidy
Professor of Criminal Justice
Adelphi University
Garden City, N.Y.

Ernest Volkman and John Cummings have put together what is the best book to date on the 1978 Lufthansa robbery at Kennedy Airport in New York. Nicholas Pileggi, in his book

"Wiseguy," reported rather well on the Lufthansa robbery, but the real subject of his superbly crafted story was Henry Hill, a street-wise hustler who worked on the fringe of the mob.

"The Heist" deals with the details of the Lufthansa robbery and the man who was the brains behind one of the biggest crimes of the 20th century, James (Jimmy the Gent) Burke. The aforementioned Henry Hill was a member of Burke's gang, although he did not directly participate in the Lufthansa caper.

Burke, now inmate number 96380-131 of the Federal Bureau

of Prisons, engineered the Lufthansa heist while in Federal custody at a Community Treatment Center (halfway house). The CTC occupied two floors at one of the old hotels located just north of the Times Square area of Manhattan at Broadway and 55th Street. Burke had just completed 6 years of a 10-year sentence for extortion. It took him less than two months to pull his old gang members together.

Jimmy the Gent's unorthodox gang pulled off a robbery at Kennedy's Lufthansa Air Cargo Terminal that netted about "8 million in cash, unmounted jewels, foreign currency and pure gold,"

according to the authors. "To date, not one dollar or any of the jewelry or gold has been recovered. No one person has been arrested as an 'actual participant' in the robbery. At least 13 people connected with the crime have been murdered or are missing and presumed dead."

Burke and his gang members had been hijacking trucks and trailers for many years prior to the Lufthansa robbery. They were supported by the Mafia's lieutenants: Paul Vario, John Gotti and others, to whom they paid tribute on each of their illegal capers. A Lufthansa employee, Louis Werner, was a weak link in his corporation's security system. Werner was a compulsive gambler who traded in his gambling debts for the intelligence that James Burke needed for the robbery.

Some reviewers may be tempted to compare Burke's gang to the characters in Jimmy Breslin's great book, "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight." That would be a mistake. Jimmy the Gent's gang may appear to be

disorganized and inept, but they outwitted all of the law enforcement agencies, public and private, at Kennedy Airport. Burke's seven-man gang of marginal Mafiosi (none were "made men" of the mob) were high-school dropouts and street wise guys. Arrayed against them were Federal prosecutors, supervisors and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, various units of the New York City Police Department, the Port Authority Police Department, the Queens County District Attorney's Office, and the sophisticated security department of Lufthansa Airways.

Volkman and Cummings based their book "on more than 100 interviews and nearly 80,000 pages of court records and other documents." It is a great story and their research shows in their cast of fascinating and unusual characters. "The Heist" is an outstanding book, which this reviewer classifies as "highly recommended" for criminal justice students and professionals.

Researchers' hard work yields 'eclectic' assortment of essays

Police and Law Enforcement.

By Robert J. Homant and Daniel B. Kennedy.
New York: AMS Press, 1987.
358 pp.

By Kenneth L. Bova
Omaha Police Division

One of the difficulties in any profession is keeping up with the literature. Law enforcement is no exception. Occasionally some of the best journal articles are compiled into a single volume, allowing the reader the luxury of keeping up with the literature without doing the research. In this case Homant and Kennedy did the research, and the reader benefits.

This work, which is Volume 4 of the series "Police and Law Enforcement," is a collection of 18 articles, 5 of which are original contributions to this volume. The others are reprints from current literature, mostly from 1983 and 1984.

Homant and Kennedy sought out articles that dealt with some of the current areas of controversy and research in law enforcement. The collection is geared toward academics and practitioners, and allows the reader to keep current with new developments in the field.

Of the book's two sections, Part I focuses on the police themselves: the police profession, life in the police organization, the effect of police work on the lives of the officers. It covers such subjects as stress, ethics, deviance, and job satisfaction. Part II covers the applied, practical aspects of police work, including civilianization, undercover work, community policing, and domestic violence.

An informative editors' introduction begins each chapter. The introductions do more than just add to the continuity of the chapters. They also serve as in-

teresting sources for further reading on the particular subject covered by the chapter. Each introduction concludes with a list of about 10 references.

The articles are timely and informative: John Van Maanen discusses the role of the police sergeant in America; Carl Klockars writes about the moralities of police lying; an interesting article by William Archambeault and Charles Fenwick compares the management models of Japanese and American police organizations.

The reader will also find articles by George Felkenes on police ethics, Stanley Vanagunas on crime control, Gary Marx on police undercover work, and many other interesting essays.

A welcome addition that is rarely found in a collection of essays is the name and subject index, which lends itself to easy

reference.

"Police and Law Enforcement" is an excellent text for the academic and the practitioner wishing to keep abreast of new developments and controversies. It is also the type of text that will work well in an introductory college police course as a primary or ancillary text.

If there is a fault with this book, it is the fact that the type is so small as to be somewhat uncomfortable after a period of continuous reading. Perhaps the small print was a compromise to allow all 18 articles to be used without having an expensive, 500-plus-page tome. However, it is not likely that many readers will read more than one article per sitting, and thus for the brief inconvenience of the small print we are given a rather eclectic assortment of essays.

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Jobs

Police Chief. Schererville, Ind., a growing northwest Indiana community of 16,300, is seeking an individual to run a department of 20 sworn officers and 8 civilian employees, with a \$1-million annual budget.

Candidates must have a minimum of eight years experience in law enforcement or criminology, and demonstrate strong leadership, interpersonal, supervisory and administrative skills. Appointment is subject to the approval of the Town Board. Salary range: \$26,900 to \$39,600. Salary benefits.

To apply, send cover letter and

resume before Feb. 29, in an enveloped marked "Police Chief Position," to Secretary, Police Commission, 1640 Wilson Street, Schererville, IN 46375.

Police Officers. Melbourne, Fla., is seeking applicants for its 118-member police department. Candidates must be certified law enforcement officers in Florida or eligible for comparative compliance. Weight must be proportionate to height. Selection process includes testing and extensive background investigation.

Salary is approximately \$18,100 plus benefits. Specialty

assignments available after probationary period.

To apply, send resume to Melbourne Police Department, 650 N. Apollo Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32935. Attn: Training/Recruitment Officer.

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The Monroe County Sheriff's Office is accepting applications for the position of Deputy Sheriff. Responsibilities are to provide law enforcement and related services to Monroe County. Previous certified law enforcement training required. Applicants must be 19 years of age and have a high school diploma. Applicant must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph, drug urinalysis test and an extensive background investigation. Starting salary \$20,055/year. Excellent benefits. For further information contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources, P.O. Box 1269, Key West FL 33040. (305) 292-7044. Equal Opportunity Employer.

POLICE OFFICERS Gaston County, N.C.

Gaston County is currently recruiting for Police Officers. Must be a graduate of a four (4) year college or university with a degree in Criminal Justice or related field. Must be able to be certified by North Carolina Criminal Justice Council as a police officer. Must meet all minimum requirements for a police officer. Must present a copy of degree upon applying.

Salary \$9.32 per hour for certified officer, \$8.07 per hour for non-certified. For application or information, contact the Personnel Department, 212 W. Main Street, Gastonia, NC 28053-1578. Telephone (704) 866-3042. EO/AA Employer.

Assistant Director, Criminal Justice and Public Safety Training Center

Responsibilities: Supervision of Law Enforcement Program Managers; development, design and evaluation of training programs; coordination of inter-agency training relationships; and administrative duties in areas of budget, personnel, resources and planning.

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Salary Range: \$30,000 to \$35,000.

Send resume, cover letter, official transcript(s), and three letters of reference by March 11, 1988, to: Personnel Department, Monroe Community College, 1000 E. Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. AA/EOE/SUNY.

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Criminal Justice Faculty

The College of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina anticipates filling several faculty vacancies during the next year, and is now accepting applications for these positions. The College is active in a number of areas of criminal justice, but the primary areas are law enforcement and corrections, in which the College maintains a close working relationship with operational agencies, in South Carolina especially, bringing superior scholarship to bear on significant contemporary problems.

There is special interest in candidates: (1) who can demonstrate effectiveness and innovation in their instructional practices; (2) who can demonstrate an emphasis/commitment to the development of communication skills (oral and written) and problem-solving skills; (3) who can demonstrate an emphasis/commitment to a theory-into-practice pedagogical approach; (4) who can demonstrate competence in evaluating/prioritizing the importance of data, and (5) who have the interpersonal skills to deal effectively with students, faculty and practitioners. One position will likely be at the Professor or Associate Professor rank, the others likely at the Assistant Professor or Instructor rank.

Reviews of applications will begin Feb. 15, 1988, and will continue until positions are filled. Salary competitive. Send letter of application stating teaching and research interests and a statement of educational philosophy for a criminal justice program to: Dr. William J. Mathias, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

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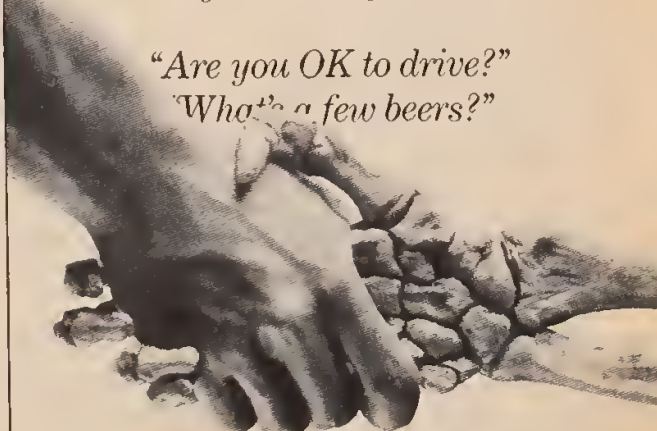
*"Did you have too much to drink?"
"I'm perfectly fine."*

*"Are you in any shape to drive?"
"I've never felt better."*

*"I think you've had a few too many."
"You kiddin, I can drive
with my eyes closed."*

*"You've had too much to drink,
let me drive."
"Nobody drives my car but me."*

*"Are you OK to drive?"
"What's a few beers?"*



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APRIL

- 4-6. **Police Interviewing and Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.
- 4-7. **DWI Program Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.
- 4-8. **Police Executive Development II.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Las Vegas, Nev. Fee: \$300.
- 4-8. **Sex Crimes Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$375.
- 4-8. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$445.
- 4-15. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 4-June 10. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.
- 5-6. **Realistic Assailant Control.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$195.
- 5-7. **Latent Fingerprinting.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$125.
- 6-8. **Progressive Patrol Administration.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 6-8. **DUI Standardized Sobriety Field Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$225.
- 6-8. **Child Abuse Identification & Intervention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$200.
- 7-8. **Super Supervision.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.
8. **Crime Scene Procedures.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$50.
- 11-12. **Auto Crime Investigations.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$150.
- 11-12. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in San Francisco.

- 11-13. **Managing the Property & Evidence Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.
- 11-13. **Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$295.
- 11-13. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Southfield, Mich. Fee: \$495.
- 11-13. **Strategies for Defense of Police Use-of-Force Liability Suits.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.
- 11-14. **Advanced Studies in Crime Prevention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$350.
- 11-15. **Crime Scene Technician.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 11-15. **DWI/Drug Enforcement Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 11-15. **Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$350.
- 11-15. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Palo Alto, Calif. Fee: \$277.
- 11-15. **Advanced Alarms & Electronic Security.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.
- 11-15. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 11-22. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind. Fee: \$695.
- 12-13. **Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.
- 12-14. **DUI Standardized Sobriety Field Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$225.
- 12-15. **Internal Affairs Investigations.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$295.
- 12-15. **Video for Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police

Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

- 13-14. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in San Francisco.
14. **Interviewing Sex Crime Victims.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
- 14-15. **Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.
- 14-15. **Perspectives on Employer Theft Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 15-17. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs, Part II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.
18. **Civil Liability.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
- 18-19. **Premises Survey & Security Planning.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$385.
- 18-20. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.
- 18-20. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 18-20. **Police Personnel Management Issues.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Charleston, S.C.
- 18-22. **Administering the DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 18-22. **Advanced Locks & Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.
- 18-22. **Sniper I: Precision Marksmanship.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.
- 18-22. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 18-22. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.
- 18-22. **Narcotics Identification.** Presented

by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

- 18-22. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 18-29. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$500.
- 18-29. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation & Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$495.
19. **Legal Considerations for Police Administrators.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
- 19-21. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$110 (all three days), \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 19-22. **Advanced (Computer-Aided) Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif. Fee: \$676.
- 19-22. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 20-21. **Supervision of Undercover Investigations & Operations.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.
- 20-22. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Birmingham, Ala. Fee: \$495.
22. **Testifying in Court.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$50.
- 25-27. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 25-27. **Legal Issues for Corrections Personnel.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$245.
- 25-28. **Advanced Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 25-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.
- 25-29. **Sniper II: Sniper/Counter-Sniper Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$600.
- 25-29. **Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 25-29. **Basic Police Juvenile Officer Training.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$350.
- 25-29. **Command Post Operations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$445.
- 25-29. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.
- 25-29. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in Indio, Calif. Fee: \$277.
- 25-29. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$445.
- 25-29. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 25-May 6. **Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 25-May 13. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Willsley, Mass.
- 26-27. **Interviewing in Child Abuse Cases.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State

University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$150.

- 26-28. **Investigation of Computer Fraud.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.
- 26-29. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.
- 27-July 23. **81st Basic Police School.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$975.
- 28-29. **Advanced Child Abuse Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$150.

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- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Albuquerque, N.M. Fee: \$495.
- 2-4. **Street Sense for Police Officers.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.
- 2-4. **Stakeouts, Surveillance & Undercover Techniques.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$175.
- 2-4. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Billings, Mont. Fee: \$110 (all three days), \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).
- 2-4. **Assessment & Treatment of Juvenile & Adult Sex Offenders.** Presented by Forensic Mental Health Associates. To be held in Newark, N.J. Fee: \$190 (\$160 if payment received before April 10).
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in St. Louis. Fee: \$495.
- 2-6. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$475.
- 2-6. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.
- 2-6. **Financial Manipulation Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$445.
- 2-6. **Strategic Reaction Team Training I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$475.
- 2-13. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 2-13. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.
- 2-13. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$495.
- 2-13. **Supervision of Criminal Justice Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$495.
- 3-4. **Realistic Assailant Control (Female Officers Only).** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Saddle Brook, N.J. Fee: \$195.
- 3-5. **Developing Policies, Procedures & Rules.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in St. Louis.
- 3-5. **Video Production & Uses in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Albany, N.Y.
5. **Managing & Improving Organizational Productivity.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
6. **Managing & Improving Individual Productivity.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.
- 7-8. **Certification Review for C.P.P., C.P.O. Exams.** Presented by York College. To be held in York, Pa. Fee: \$95.

For further information:

- Anacapa Sciences Inc., 901 Olive Street, P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0519. (805) 966-6157.
- Broward County Organized Crime Centre, Attn: Cmdr William H. Dunman, Broward Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 564-0833.
- Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.
- Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.
- Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.
- Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.
- Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1497.
- Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- Forensic Mental Health Associates, 29 Linwood Street, Webster, MA 01570. (617) 943-3581.
- Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University,

(814) 863-3551.

- John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.
- Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).
- Ross Engineering Inc., 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710. (301) 831-8400.
- Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Attn: Stephen Seckler, Training Coordinator, 2111 Emmons Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext. 326.
- Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.
- Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.
- Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4440.
- York College of Pennsylvania, Country Club Rd., York, PA 17403-3426. (717) 846-7788.

- Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3031.
- Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).
- International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.
- National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3490. (703) 836-7827.
- New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.
- Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th Street, Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.
- Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIV, No. 264

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Feb. 9, 1988

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019



1980's-style policing, 1970's-style financing

Louis Greenleaf, the Police Director of Newark, N.J., has to try every trick imaginable to run a police agency still suffering from the budget constraints that swept local departments in the 1970's. Find out what problems he faces, and how he and his officers cope, **on Page 9.**

Order in the Court:

The Supreme Court was busy in 1987 on the criminal justice front. How busy? Read the first part of Supreme Court correspondent Jonah Triebwasser's review of the rulings and find out, **on 5.**



Also in this issue:

- ★ The Miami P.D. seeks help with drug-graft study. **On 1.**
- ★ New sexual-assault evidence kits may yield better forensic results in North Dakota. **On 1.**
- ★ Pro- and anti-gun control forces square off in "Forum." **On 8.**

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